THIRTY-TEIRD DAY-JUNE 9. Petitions were presented, from Koloa, Kauai to allow any one free privilege of selling import-ed goods; that debters be forced to cancel their debts in labor; that persons notorious for their immorality or forsaking the marriage bed be imprisoned; that the seller as well as buyer of opium be punished; that tax collectors be residents of the district in which they collect; that the pay of assessors and tax collectors be reduced to 3 per ct.; that the tax on carriages be reduced

to \$3; for repeal of the postage laws; and that any competent person be allowed to plead in any of the courts of the kingdom without a license.

From Waialua, Oahu; that no other government offices be vested in the person of judges; for removal of the restrictions on awa; for repeal of laws referring to public markets.

From Hana, Maui ; to reduce the cost of licenses

From certain persons in Honolulu, for a change of their water privileges.

From Waianae, Oahu; for \$800 for the court

room and lock up in their district. Mr. Widemann, of the Finance Committee. reported on the petition of the soap manufacturers for the importation, duty free, of soda ash, rosin and palm oil, that it was inexpedient to grant

the prayer. Report adopted.

Mr. Baldwin, of the Select Committee, reported upon the petitions praying that clergymen be allowed to sell medicines; that, in view of the necessities of many of the rural districts, the committee recognized the justice of these prayers; but, that, on examination, they found no existing law to prevent any one who pleases from selling drugs and medicines; hence the committee recommended that no further action be taken by the House on this subject. Mr. Baldwin further explained, that formerly persons wishing to sell drugs or medicines were obliged to obtain a license under the provisions of Sections 83—86 of the Civil Code; but that these Sections had be placed before the House to be considered whenever that bill was brought up. Motion

authorizing the Minister of the Interior to grant licenses to sell drugs and medicines. Motions to reject were made, and a short discussion ensuing, the bill was ordered for Committee of the Whole. the bill was ordered for Committee of the Whole. Mr. Harris moved that the vote tabling Ira Richardson's petition, praying that \$593,55 be refunded him for his extra labor and expenditure on a Nuuanu bridge, be reconsidered. Mr. Widemann favored the motion, but thought the claim, if a just one, ought to be appropriated out of the road tax money of the district, and not from the public funds. The vote was reconsidered, and the petition referred to the Commtttee

and other plants raised for family consumption.

Mr. Webster moved to amend by saying, half an acre of taro or other vegetables for family use.

priation Bill. The Civil List passed as recommended by the Finance Committee without 

In the Interior Department the item for chief clerk caused considerable debate. It finally passed at \$4000. The item for second clerk passed at \$2000. Adjourned. THIRTY-FOURTH DAY-JUNE 10.

Mr. Rhodes read the first time a bill for the government of post-office employees, and the establishment of route agents. By motion of Mr. Baldwin, the bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs.

Mr. Moku's bill, increasing the homestead

privileges, passed its third reading.

Mr. Kaauwai introduced a resolution, that the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire what had been the amount of fees received by the Harbor-Master of Honolulu, from all sources, during the past biennial period. Passed.

The House went into committee on the appropriation bill. The debates took a wide range in discussing the personal merits of the different officers, and the labors performed in their offices, and a general desire for retrenchment was domiant. Mr. Barenaba moved to strike out the item of \$832 for messengers and watchmen. Mr. Kaapa thought the red skins were entitled to a translated. share of the spoils. Mr. Kaanwai delivered an was not under debate, but the salary for the Oahu Governor, and he moved to reduce it to

Education. Passed.

On a motion of Mr. Manini to reduce the government, as a reason for reducing salaries; that there were erroneous ideas regarding public debt, which he would seek to remove; the expenses of government had not exceeded the re- ber that the lease was for a definite term, though of government, the pay of officers and the ordinary expenditure incidental to governing the people; that the present public debt had been accumulating during the last eight years, during which time the aggregate sum of \$330,750 had which time the aggregate sum of \$330,750 had been expended in public works, mostly of a permanent character. Of this, the aqueduct had cost \$44,940, and had paid its interest and \$11,000 to xards its construction, and was good security on which to raise \$70,000, if necessary; that this certainly was not an item to justify the Waimea, and the Pali road, Nuuanu, the debates ery of poverty; that \$193,360 of the expenditure was represented by the Esplanade, which will not disappear; and though the Government should sell the lots at a price which would return on the lots at a price which would return on the items of expenses for the Pele, Mr. them not more than one-half the original cost, Baldwin thought that if the Pele with her monopthem not more than one-half the original them there would still remain the wharves and the improvement of the harbor—a lasting benefit to the entire country; that \$52,468 of the public executive country; that \$52,468 of the public executive country. penditure was represented by the new Custom-Houses of Honolulu and Lahaina, and the Oahu Committee, as being the least that would com-Prison, buildings which would out-last this generation and another; that the steamer Kilauca for steward was struck out, and the whole represented \$40,000 of the government debt-and amount reduced \$960. the public debt being about \$180,000, it would be seen that the revenue of the country had not the Act of August 24, 1860, was postponed. only sufficed to pay the expenses of governing the people, but likewise \$150,750 towards these im-

the face, and \$15,000 interest on it, members The only items passed to-day were:

should declare the Government free from debt.

Adjourned. THIRTY-FIFTH DAY-JUNE 11. The Speaker announced a message from the Nobles, that they had tabled the bill reducing the

limit of the quantity in wholesale vending of liquors; that they had rejected the bill reducing the tax on horses: and that they had passed the hill providing for the payment of certain moneys into the public treasury, and the bill amending the law to prevent married people from forsaking Mears. Knudsen, Kaakua, Moku, Kaapa and

on the bill reducing the tax on horset. Mr. Rhodes read the first time a bill to amend law relating to roads and bridges. The bill Affairs, reported the bill for the government of post office employees, and establishment of route agents, amended. Ordered for Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Special Committee, reported

ported from other islands for slaughter, said money to go for the benefit of the roads and bridges of Oahu; and that all bullock earts not used for strictly agricultural purposes be taxed \$5 per annum for the benefit of the roads. By motion of Mr. Baldwin, this bill with several others on the Speaker's desk referring to the road tax law, were referred to a Select Committee to be embodied in one.

Mr. Baldwin read the first time a bill to repea the " Act to mitigate the evils and diseases arising from prostitution." Ordered to be translated. Mr. Hitchcock read the first time a bill to pro vide for the treatment of any native born Hawaiprevent the vending of beef, vegetables and other

ian, male or female, afflicted with any venereal disease, at the Queen's Hospital, or other hospitals that may be established; all charges to be paid out of appropriations by the Legislature, and per cent, of the poll tax; and the several Boards of Health, together with the Sheriffs, to carry out the provisions of the Act. Ordered to be translated

Mr. Harris' bill, amending Section 1241 of the Civil Code, referring to matters of Equity, Admiraity and Probate, was read the first time, and ordered for Committee of the Whole. Mr. Knudsen introduced a resolution that the

Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire the amount of duties and fines that have been remitted during the last two years by the Department of Finance. Passed.

The House went into Committee on the Appro priation Bill. The items for Clerk of Governess of Hawaii, for the Fire Department, and for Jailer Oahu Prison, occasioned long debates. Mr. Hitchcock moved to insert after the salary of Marshal a new item-for Clerk of Marshal. Motion lost. On the item for Clerk of Sheriff of Maui, Mr. Kahookano moved to reduce to \$400. Mr. Baldwin said it would be impossible for the Sheriff to perform the duties of Postmaster without this clerk, who would hence be obliged to assume not the mere labor, but responsibility of the office; and he was astonished that his colleague should thus underrate the importance of the Lahaina Post Office, which as a distributing office, was second only to that of Honolulu. Mr. Widemann thought that as they had retrenched over \$5,000 on the offices of Lahaina Sheriff and Collector. they could afford this clerk a decent salary. The

item was with difficulty retained at \$600. The following are the appropriations passed tobeen repealed by the Legislature of 1860; and as a bill had been introduced, renewing the obligation on persons wishing to sell medicines, to or Salary of Marshal.

For Salary of Marshal. or Clerk Sheriff of Hawaii..... 
 For Sheriff of Kauai
 1.600

 For Support of Prisoners
 8,000

 For Jailor Oahu Prison
 2,400
 Adjourned.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY-June 12. Mr. Widemann of the Finance Committee, reported the answer of the Minister in the matter of the \$8,000 stolen from the Custom House in 1858, that it stands charged on the Treasury on Claims.

The following bills passed their third reading; Mr. Harris' bill amending the law preventing married people from forsaking one another; and Mr. Moku's bill reducing the special tax on horses to 50 cts per head.

Mr. Moku's bill to increase the homestead boat-hire, would leave \$4154, as the net income nd time. The bill of the office for the two years.

provides for including among property exempt from sale on execution, the taro of two patches titution Act was read the second time, and order-Mr. Baldwin's bill for the repeal of the Prosed for Committee of the Whole. The Speaker sanounced a Message from the Nobles, that they had passed the bill increasing

After a long discussion the bill passed as amended.

The House went into committee on the Appro-Inter-island Steam Navigation. The House went into Committee on the Appropriation Bill, Interior Department. The item of \$12,000 for the Police of Oahu, was reduced to

For Keep: Station House, \$80 per month.....\$1,920 The following items also passed. For Deputy Sheriff of Maui,.....\$1,440 Police of Kauai,
Stationery Police and District Courts,..... | 1,004 | 1,005 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,00

Maui THIRTY SEVENTH DAY-JUNE 13.

A. M. Kahalewai presented his credentials and took his seat as the member for Koolauloa, Oahu. Mr. Hitehcock's bill, providing for the treatment of persons afflicted with venereal diseases, was read the second time, and referred to a Select

Mr. Baldwin read the first time a bill to prevent the vending of meats, vegetables and other market products on the Sabbath. Ordered to be

Mr. Nuuanu read the first time a bill extending eloquent eulogy on the services and nobility of His Excellency M. Kekuanaoa. Mr. Knudsen called the member to order; that His Excellency mea, Koloa, Lihue, Hanalei, Kahului and Makawao. Ordered to be translated.

The House went into Committee on the Appro-\$4000. Mr. Webster moved to insert a clause priation Bill. On the item of \$7,600 for the preventing the Governor of Oahu, as such, from Government printing, in pursuance of contract, drawing the salary of President of the Board of Mr. Baldwin called up the report of the Committee on Internal Affairs on the subject of the Gov-On a motion of Mr. Manini to reduce the salary of the Governor of Maui, Mr. Harris said that there had been much talk about the debt of time was specified for the continuance of the ceipts, understanding by the expression expenses not so specified in the document before them, and propriation. Pas

On the items for lockups at Nawiliwili and

Consideration on the item for expenses under

For purchess of Vaccine Matter and pay of Vaccinaprovements, which were for the benefit not merely of those making them, but for those who were to come after us. Taking this view of the matter, be did not think the Government could be justly called in debt.

Mr. Knudsen thought it very strange, that with a national debt of \$189,000 staring us in Mr. Knudsen thought it very strange, that For Government Printing, in pursuance of contract... 7,600 00 with a national debt of \$189,000 staring us in For Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society...... 500 00 For National Hawaiian Agricultural Society...... 500 00 For Water Supervisor and Clerk of Market (1 officer). 2,400 00 oridges on Kanai For road at Kawaihae, Hawaii. .....

For Pali road, Nuuanu
For printing session laws.
For expenses steamer Pele— For rewards for apprehension of criminals and fugi-Adjourned.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY-JUNE 14. Mr. Rhodes. of the Committee on Internal

on the bill for the treatment of persons afflicted with venereal diseases, that the Committee found the bill faulty in many respects, but thought the principle embodied in it worthy the consideration of the House. The bill was referred to

Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Kamalo read the first time a bill to encourage agriculture. Ordered to be translated. Mr. Nuuanu read the second time his bill to extend the obligation to procure licenses to sell beef, to certain Districts of the Islands. Ordered for Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Baldwin read the second time his bill to

market products on the Sabbath. Ordered for Committee of the Whole. Mr. Dowsett introduced a resolution that the Committee on Finance be instructed to procure from the Minister of Finance a list of the debts, f any, due to the Hawaiian Government up to the 31st day of March, 1862, showing the names of debtors, causes of indebtedness, and the rea-

sons for their non-payment. Passed. The House went into Committee on the Appropriation Bill, retrenchment still dominant. On the item of \$7,000 for salary of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kaspa moved to reduce to \$5,000; Mr. Manini to \$6,000, which motions were seconded from all parts of the House. Mr. Harris moved to raise it to \$8,-000. Speeches in favor of the reduction were made by Messrs. Knudsen, Kaakua, Kaapa, Nuuanu, Kipi, and Kamalo; in favor of increasing it, by Messrs. Harris and Webster; in favor of \$7,000, as recommended by the Finance Committee, by Messrs. Wide-

mann and Rhodes. The following are the appropriation passed to-day. FOREIGN OFFICE.

For Minister of Foreign Affairs.....\$6,000 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. 

The items for Expenses of Foreign Missions, and Storckeeper of Custom House were postponed for future consideration.

On the item for pay of Tax Collectors, Mr. Baldwin moved that the clause annexed, providing that the avails of the school tax be paid into the Treasury. be struck out, on the ground that the House had already rejected a bill containing a like provision.

Motion supported by Messrs. Hitchcock, Kipi and
Kahananui opposed by Messrs. Widemann, Kaauwai and Kahalewai. The sulject still pending, the House adjourned.

## LATER NEWS. ARRIVAL OF



The clipper ship Phantom, Sargent, arrived on the 14th, 14 days from San Francisco, en route for Hongkong. After landing her expresses and mails, she sailed again, the same day, for her destination.

By her we have San Francisco papers three days later than the Speedwell brought, but no later Eastern advices, the telegraph wires not having yet been repaired. They had been! roker seven days.

We give below a full summary of the news received, the latest date from San Francisco being May 31, and from Washington, May 24.

About Richmond.

BALTIMORE, May 23 .- The steamer from White House brings a number of passengers from the head-quarters of McClellan's army, which was in the proximity of Bottom Bridge, over which a portion of the army had already passed. The Second Division crossed the Chickahominy at New Bridge, seven miles further up, and within

eight miles of Richmond. It was rumored that a proposition for an armistice of ten days had been made by the rebels; but, of course, no such idea could be entertained.

The advance of our army is understood to be within five miles of Richmond, to which point the enemy had fallen back, with but a slight effort to check our

Two intelligent citizens from Petersburg, who fled

that city to avoid the conscription, arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day and left immediately for

McClellan's headquarters, for whom they have some information which has not yet been made public.

They represent the condition of affairs at Petersburg and the surrounding country in a most deplorable condition. The sufferings of the people seem almost beyond endurance. The scarcity of provisions is so great that everything is seized for the army, and even the soldiers have been on half rations for a week, with no prospect of even this supply continuing any great length of time. They represent the rebel army, or a great portion of it, demoralized and dispirited to such an extent that they are only held together by the most rigorous appliances of military law. The work of conscription, however, is progressing. The roads to Richmond are thronged with unarmed men, old and young, being driven along under strong a-med guards. They represent that no people in modern times have suffered more than the people of Virginia are now suffering, every household being in mourning, and a prospect of approaching famine. They also say it was announced at Petersburg, or Wednesday, the 31st, that Beauregard had arrived

at Richmond, and Jeff. Davis, with the other m litary authorities, had declar d their intention to fight to the death at Richmond; but strong suspicions are entertained it was really their purpose to abandon the city after a short delense.

A large number of women from Richmond had

arrived at Petersburg, and represent the distress prevailing in the former city beyond description. Threats are made by the soldiers from the Gulf States, that if abandoned, the city would be laid in ashes, and great fears are entertained that their threats will be carried into effect.

The number of troops in Richmond and vicinity. it is believed, is fully 200,000, including the unarmed and poorly armed of recent levies, who were

being armed with pikes. The Richmond papers of the 16th, contain a cor respondence between the Virginia Legislature and Jeff. Davis, in relation to the movements of the rebel army. The latter states he never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia or abandoning the State; that if, in the course of events, the capital should fall-an event which he did not anticipatethere would be no reason for the withdrawal of the army from the State.

Floyd has been appointed Major General of the Virginia forces, with authority to raise a force of 20,000 new conscripts for the defence of Western

Eight hundred and eighty five Union prisoners, released from Richmond on parole, leave to-day for home. Several rebel prisoners who were to be returned to Richmond have positively refused to go, and have taken the eath of allegiance. Deserters are continually coming in who agree in their statements that the evacuation of Richmond is rapidly progressing, and the efforts of the retreating rebels, are merely to hold back McClellan, so as to obtain time to remove all stores. They also say that the destruction of the city by fire is threatened, and that it will require the utmost efforts on the part of the citizens to prevent its consummation. That the evacuation is now progressing is not doubted. The Government archives are being conveyed to the South.

LOYAL VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE .- A member of Congress, just returned from Wheeling, states, that the Loyal Legislature of Virginia now in session in that city, are getting ready to move on to Richmond, as the capture of the State capital is regarded as certain, and the Legislature propose to take time by the forelock and occupy the State House as the legi-timate representative body of the State.

GEN. HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION .- Gen. Hunter's roclamation is as follows: That the States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South having declared hemselves no longer under the protection of the

United States, it becomes a military duty to proclaim martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th April. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. Persons in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina heretofore held as slaves, are, therefore, forever declared free.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION DISAVOWING HUNTER'S Course -The President to day issued a proclamation, that whereas there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation by M jor-General Hunter; and whereas the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding: Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation. Further, that neither General Hunter nor any commander has been authorized by the Government to make any proclamation declaring slaves free, and that the proclamation now in question is altogether void, so far as regards such declaration. The President further makes known, that whether it is competent for him, as Commanderin-Chief of the army and navy, to declare slaves in any State free, and whether at any time it shall become necessary and indispensable to the maintenance of Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which he reserves to himself, and which he cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. He earnestly urges the people of the slave States to entertain an enlarged consideration of the compensation-emancipation resolution by Congress of March 6th. He says that the proposal makes common cause for a common object. The changes it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. He concludes: So much good has not been done by one effort in all times past, as, in the providence of God, it is your [the people's] high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you neglected it.
The Tribune positively asserts, that whatever

modification may be made in Hunter's proclamation, he will not be recalled, nor put in a position to necessitate his resignation.

THE IRON CLAD NAVAL ACTION IN JAMES RIVER. -The following is from a letter from on board the Galena (date not given): "Yesterday morning, we ran up to Watches Bluff, where we found the river full of sunken steamers; among them, the Jamestown and Yorktown. The bank was lined with rifle pits, and on the top of the Bluff, the rebels had a very heavy battery. We ran within half a mile of the battery, anchored, swung broadside to them, and they opened fire, the first shot striking our port boat, going through the armor. Five minutes later, we got another shot near whe e the first struck, killing one man and wounding four more. We fought them four hours, until we got out of ammunition, and were compelled to retire. We got twenty shots in our side, seventeen on deck, and had fourteen men killed and fifteen slightly wounded. Had we taken the battery, we couldn't hold it, as the obstructions in the river prevent going up higher. One thing

has been demonstrated, that is, that the Galena can-not stand heavy fire at short range. No official dispatch has been received from Com. Goldsborough's Expedition, consisting of the steam frigate Susquehanna and three gunboats and one tug, up the James River. From other sources we learn that they found the rebel battery at Dog's Point deserted. Hardy's Bluff, 15 miles above Newport News, was found abandoned; also, all the rebel batteries between there and Jamestown, with their guns dismounted. The expedition was last heard from on Friday, and was still going up the river, securing most of the ordnance left by the rebels. A general evacuation below Fort Darling was doubtless giving Com. Goldsborough a chance to bring up mortar boats, and to act offensively against the Fort. The James River and the banks, as far up as the Fort, were clear of rebel soldiers. The Moniter, Galena, and Naugatuck were the only boats that passed Dog's Point and Hardy's Bluff. The remainder of the fleet, that went with them, stopped below. Of 28 shots that struck the Galena, 18 penetrated. The Monitor was uninjured. Both of them returned down the river on Friday last. A letter from on in two hours more, if she had plenty of shells, would have silenced the battery, although on a bluff, and mounting 10 guns, several of them 10-inch and

Congressional.

CHICAGO, MAY 16th-P. M .- The Senate on Monday last passed the bill requiring the President to declare by proclamation in what States insurrection exists, whereupon real estate in them is to become charged with its portion of the direct tax imposed by the last session, and in default of payment within sixty days the title and fee simple will rest in the United States, and the property will be sold by a Board of three Tax Commissioners of each State. Provision is made by which loyal men and minors may redeem their property.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, yesterday, reported a new bill from that passed by the House, to prevent and punish polygamy. The bill repeals all acts of the Utah Legislature which establish or countenance polygamy, evasively called spiritual marriage, however designated by ecclesiastical sol-

The Senate Committee on the Confiscation and Emancipation bills reported a bill which defines the punishment of treason as death and the liberation of slaves, or, if the case be less criminal, imprisonment and fine - the latter to be levied on property in slaves,

which property is freed. WASHINGTON, May 23 .- A special dispatch to the New York papers says that the friends of Senator Simmon's Tax bill are confident that it will be adopted. The section relating to the tax on incomes provides that it shall be levied annually upon the income of every person residing in the United States, from whatever source derived. When the income is between \$600 and \$6,000, the tax shall be 3 per cent.; when it is from \$6,000 to \$60,000, the tax shall be 5 per cent; on income from property of citizens of the United States residing abroad, exceeding \$6,000, the tax to be 74 per cent.; incomes of religious and literary societies are subject to the same taxes as individuals, except in cases of societies whose income is devoted to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures or religious tracts or for the support of religious missions. So much income, however, as is derived from interest on securities of the United States shall be

taxed 14 per cent. Miscellaneous Items.

Letters from Newbern, N. C., says that attempts to raise a Union regiment in that State are progressing, but it is doubtful if more than one or two companies can be obtained.

A dispatch from Little Rock says the Federal force under Gen. Curtis had commenced its murch upon the Capital of Arkansas. Gen. Steele was marching on the same place. The N. Y. Herald publishes an article from the

Charleston Courier, admitting the hopelessness of the rebel cause, and acknowledging that the misfortunes which have befallen the rebel States are not more than their iniquities deserve. Accounts from McClellan's army state that General Sumner has been relieved from active service, in

consequence of his refusal to reinforce Heintzelman at the battle of Williamsburg. It has been ascertained from an authentic source that the expenditures of the Government from April, 1861, to the present time, have not averaged one

million daily. This may be regarded as a refutation of the exaggerated reports on the subject. The Senate by acclamation confirmed the nomination of Gen. Wool to a full Major Generalship. The nomination was for express promotion for gallant

conduct at the capture of Norfolk. Key West correspondence of May 15th says that the British steamer Circussian, 1,500 tons burden. with a cargo of tea, silks, and munitions of war, valued at over \$1,000,000, was seized by the blockaders. Pensacola advices say that the rebels, besides burning the Navy Yard, also burned all the steam saw mills, thus destroying the means of sustenance

In a divorce suit, at New York, brought by Mary Ann Singer, against Isaac M. Singer, the noted sewing machine patentee, the Court ordered her an allowance of \$8,000 per annum, alimony, and her counsel a fee of \$750. It was given in evidence that Singer's income was \$200,000 a year.

MR. LINCOLN'S LATEST .- By special permission of the "Censor of the Press," we are allowed to mention that the President on allighting from his carriage after his late Aquia Creek excursion, said that "it was all nonsense to say that Virginia was disaffected as he had found it a Clay State up to the hub."-Vanity Fair.

ARMY CHAPLAINS .- The number of Chaplains in the army, as officially reported from the War Department, is 422. New York has 97; Pennsy'vania, 64; Massachusetts, 19, Maine, 11; New Hampshire, 6; Vermont, 6; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 7; New Jersey, 11; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 3; Virginia, 4; Kentucky, 16; Ohio, 44; Indiana, 30; Illinois, 46; Missouri, 9; Kansas, 4; Iowa, 12; Wisconsin, 11; Michigan 13; Minnesota, 2.

We learn that a young man was shot near Murfreesboro, on last Sunday, by one of the guard, while attempting to pass the pickets. The guard hailed him four times, when he replied that he would not stop for any d----d abolitionist, whereupon one of the soldiers shot him through the heart. The deceased was a citizen of the town .- Nashville Union, The revenue of Great Britain from tobacco alone

was last year \$28,000,000. The revenue of France from tobacco for nine months in the year 1860, was \$27,000,000 to which add one-third for the remaining three months, and we have an item of \$86,000,-000 going into the coffers of the Gallie Emperor every year from the smoking and snuffing habits of his peo-

A Parrott gun, with a newly invented shot, has sent it completely through a target formed of 12 one-inch iron plates and a backing of 24 inches thickness of oak, at a distance of 300 yards. At the same distance, another target sloped to an angle of 25 degrees, representing the side of the Merrimac. backed by 24 inches of oak and covered with six oneinch iron plates, was completely perforated by every

Quite an extensive business is being done in mutilating the ten dollar treasury notes. The different parts are cut from different notes, and the pieces ingeniously placed together, so as to form eleven notes from ten. The attention of the Government has been called to it, and it is decided that the only effectual way of checking the evil, is not to redeem any note at par unless it is whole, and to deduct one dollar for every tenth part of a note torn off, and that in proportion for larger amounts removed. Chicago, Liay 21st -The Memphis Appeal, of the

15th, oratains a dispatch stating that General Butler, took possession of the offices of the Consuls of the Netherlands, France and Spain, at N. Orleans. He took from the former the key of the vault of the Canal Bank and removed therefrom \$800,000, placed there to be remitted to Amsterdam for the payment of the interest of bonds. The dispatch says the poor of New Orleans are suffering, and greatly in want of food. The Nashville Dispatch, of the 24th, says of spec-

ulators in cotton and Confederate funds, in Middle Tennessee: "Speculators are buying up the cotton that is for sale, and paying for it in Southern funds, and then shipping it to the Northern and Eastern markets, where they sell at high figures, and get paid in specie or United States Treasury notes, with which they buy up Southern funds at a discount of from thirty to forty per cent. This is a game that works both ways, and leaves a wide margin for profits. GROWING UNION SENTIMENT IN TEXAS .- CHICAGO,

May 19 .- Late advices from Texas state that there is a strong growing Union sentiment, particularly in the western portion of the State, since the death of Gen. McCulloch. The Texans are becoming clamorous for peace. - Gen. Houston, it is said, is not a Seco-sionist, but prudence compels him to keep quiet. President Lincoln's emancipation message is consider-ed favorably by many Union slave-holding citizens, who express their behalf that it was to extinguish slavery in all the border States-perhaps throughout

NEW YORK, May 19 .- Advices from North Caroina state, that Governor Clark has refused to furnish leff Davis with any more troops, and has recalled the North Carolina soldiers now in the rebel army. A State Convention has been held, which pronounced against furnishing further aid to the rebellion, thus

virtually returning to the Union. In reply to a demand from Davis for additional troops and means of transportation for an army through the Cotton States, Governor Clark replied that Davis has received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect. Hereafter, no more troops will be allowed to leave the State. Governor Clark also informed the rebels that they could use railroads in retreating homewards, and that they run their own risk of being intercepted by Union forces in any part of the State.

European.

In Great Britain vague rumors of the threatened intervention in American affairs continue in circulation. The dullness and decline of cotton is attributed

to them. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, writing on the 1st, says: It is positively stated to-day in official circles that the French and English Ministers at Washington have received identical in-structions to attempt moral intervention, exclusive of any idea of forcible intervention, in hope of putting an end to the war.

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge asserts in the most positive manner that the project of the intervention of France and England in the affairs of America has been confirmed. The South will be required to guarantee the emancipa ion of her slaves. The same authority says that treaty exists between France and Spain providing for the early abolition of slavery in Cuba. The opening of the Great Exhibition in London

Mr. Layard in announcing the conclusion of the slave trade treaty to the House of Commons, said that its conditions gave every reason to hope that the traffic had now been effectually suppressed.

The London Times, editorially speaking of the distress at Lancashire, says that it is for the honor of the nation that this distress be known, so that the world may see what sacrifice England has made for the preservation of neutrainty. The Times regards the new Slave Trade treaty as

the first fruits of secession; but says it is not a blow at the South, but a victory over the North [!] The Paris correspondence of the London Morning Herald cays that it is beyond question that a recognition of the South is seriously contemplated by the French Government.

The Bourse is flat at 70f. 80c. Rumors of an approaching solution of the Roman question are more and more general. It is reported the Papal Government is prepared for a sudden de-

The London Times says that England has with drawn her stake in the military part of the Mexican enterprise, and will get redress for the past as well as guaranties for the future. France will send reinforcenents to Mexico.

Italians in Paris believed that Rome would soon be occupied by the Piedmontese troops. The Paris Constitutionnel asserts that the recall of Gen. Guyon won't change the French policy in

SANDY HOOK, 17th .- The Great Eastern from Milford Haven and Liverpool, with dates to the 6th, has arrived. Capt. Wilson, who recaptured the Emily St.

Pierre from her prize erew, has been formally presented, by a number of Liverpool merchants, with a valuable service of plate, and other like demonstrations were to be made, as an endorsement of his act, by various Associations. The Paris Patrie asserts that the French Minister at Washington had a long conference with Jeff. Davis,

at Richmond, and that the step taken by Mercier

was entirely political in its character and purport. It is known to President Lincoln. The London Herald argues from the reports of Mercier's mission at Richmond, that the beginning of the end is not far distant, and says France and England suffer more than neutrals ever suffered from any contest. Both begin to regard the war as atro-

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Carriage House, Stable and other necessary outhouses situated WATER LAID ON! TTTLE FEE SIMPLE.

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At 10 o'clock, A. M., at dales Room, Will be sold . Hardware, Groceries, Boots & Shoes. Furniture,

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ART THAMES. CAPTAIN ..... ECHTE. Now nearly due from London, will, : fter discharging part of her cargo here, have immediate disput h for the above port.

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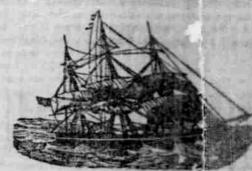
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